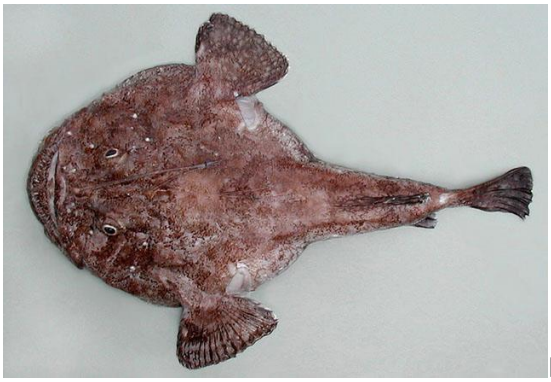
FISHERY BY-PRODUCT REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL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FISHERY By-Product:	**Monkfish (Anglerfish) (*Lophius piscatorius / L. budegassa*)**
LOCATION:	**North Sea, North-East Arctic, Skagerrak**
DATE OF REPORT:	**December 2016**
ASSESSOR:	**Deirdre Hoare**

1. APPLICATION DETAILS AND SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME		
Name:		
Address:		
Country: Norway	**Zip:**	
Tel. No.	**Fax. No.**	
Email address:	**Applicant Code**	
Key Contact:	**Title:**	

Certification Body Details		
Name of Certification Body:	**SAI Global (Ireland)**	
Assessor Name	**Peer Reviewer**	**Initial/Surveillance/ Re-certification**
Deirdre Hoare	Virginia Polonio	Surveillance Yr 2

1. Scope of Assessment	IFFO RS By-Product surveillance
2. Fishery By-Product	Monkfish (Anglerfish) (*Lophius piscatorius* / *L. budegassa*)
3. Fishery By-Product Location	North Sea, North-East Arctic, Skagerrak
4. Fishery Method	Beam trawls, Seines, Gill and Tangle Nets
5. Outcome of Assessment	Maintain approval

2. GUIDANCE FOR ONSITE ASSESSMENT

3. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION

There is a robust fishery management framework in Norway, but the extent to which this is applied specifically to anglerfish is limited. Management is supported by some species-specific data collection and stock assessment, but significant improvements could be made to reduce uncertainty. The assessment team recommends approving this byproduct material against the IFFO RS standard.

4. RATIONALE OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME

A. THE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND PROCEDURE

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE	
The management of the fishery used to produce the By- Product must include a legal and administrative basis for the implementation of measures and controls to support the management of the fishery.	
LOW	An administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is not established.
MEDIUM	An administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is somehow established, but there is evidence of not being efficient to ensure the management of the stock.
HIGH	A legal and administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is established and works efficiently.

Determination: There is an effective fishery management frameworks in place in Norway, but the extent to which this framework is applied specifically to the byproduct species under assessment is limited.

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Fishery management framework:
The Norwegian Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs is responsible for, amongst other activities, ensuring long-term, optimal exploitation of living marine resources; ensuring sound management of the marine environment; and progressing towards a profitable, self-sustained fisheries industry.
The regulatory system for fisheries management in Norway is an interactive and iterative process based on incremental changes, and is sometimes referred to as the regulatory chain. The chain has no set start or finish, but can rather be seen as a continuous process.

About 90 per cent of Norway's fish stocks are shared with other states, and bilateral or multilateral negotiations for these stocks take place as the first stage of quota-setting. After these negotiations, the Directorate of Fisheries makes a proposal regarding the regulations for the upcoming year to a broad range of stakeholders. After this consultation, the Directorate of Fisheries recommends next year's fisheries regulations to the Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs. The Ministry bases its final decision on outcomes from the quota negotiations with other states, discussions from the consultation process, the recommendation from the Directorate of Fisheries, as well as input from various fisheries industry organisations.

Norwegian fisheries regulations are enforced at sea, when the fish is landed and when it is exported. At sea, the Coast Guard is responsible for inspecting fishing vessels and checking their catch against their log books.
Both Norwegian and foreign fishing vessels are subject to stringent controls in all Norwegian fishing waters. The Coast Guard performs more than 1800 inspections of Norwegian and the foreign vessels that fish in Norwegian waters annually. Vessels over 24 meters (15 meters for vessels from EU) are required to carry satellite transponders which make it possible to track their activity 24 hours a day.

Species-specific management:
An annual quota is set for anglerfish in EU waters, and an additional TAC share is granted to EU vessels fishing in Norwegian waters. However, there is no evidence that Norway sets an annual quota for Norwegian vessels in home waters, and the EU TAC is combined for both species. There are no specific management objectives known to ICES.

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B. STOCK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES AND MANAGEMENT ADVICE		
LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		
B. Research in support of fisheries management should exist.		
LOW	Research to support the management of the stock does not exist	
MEDIUM	Research to support the management of the stock exists, however research programmes could be significantly improved to decrease scientific advice uncertainty.	
HIGH	Research to support the management of the stock exists, and research programmes for provision of scientific advice are considered adequate.	
Determination: Some stock-specific data collection and assessment is conducted, but there is substantial room for improvement. Fisheries management in Norwegian waters is supported by the Institute of Marine Research (IMR), and the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES). These bodies carry out stock assessments and provide management advice for stocks straddling EU and Norwegian waters, and most Norwegian commercial stocks. ICES utilises the best available scientific information collected by 20 member countries and others, and develops advice for the majority of commercially fished stocks in European waters. ICES provides advice for one stock unit relevant to the areas covered by this assessment: Anglerfish (*Lophius piscatorius* and *L. budegassa*) in Division IIIa and Subareas IV and VI. A survey trends stock assessment is conducted using international landings data and dedicated anglerfish surveys in Subarea VI and Division IVa. No quantitative reference points have been defined and the stock is considered data limited. As the advice is based on a biomass index from one survey which does not cover the entire distribution of the stock, and as it is also combined advice for two species, there is a significant level of uncertainty. R6		M

C. STOCK STATUS		
LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		
C. The fish used to produce the fish By- Product is not considered to be critically at risk of over exploitation in accordance with the IUCN guidance.		
LOW	The fish By-Product must not come from a species that is listed as extinct, or critically endangered.	
MEDIUM	The fish By- Product is from a species that is classified as vulnerable, but has a management regime in place that will control the level of fishing permitted. Or if a species is deemed to be endangered but the sub-group from where the fish By- Product is harvested is deemed scientifically to be at no risk of over exploitation.	
HIGH	The fish By- Product comes from a fishery that is not deemed to be at risk of over exploitation from fishing activities.	
Determination: L. piscatorius has been categorized as Least Concern and L. budegassa as data deficient. No additional evidence to lead the assessment team to believe either species is at serious risk and so a high compliance rating is appropriate. *Lophius piscatorius has been categorized as Least Concern by the IUCN Redlist.* *Lophius piscatorius* is restricted to the eastern Atlantic from Greenland to Mauritania, including the Mediterranean, however, there is some question as to whether it ranges even further south to Namibia. It is a demersal species that can occur from the shore to the continental slope. It is a long-lived, late-maturing, slow-growing species with fluctuating levels of recruitment that may make it susceptible to overfishing. It is heavily targeted		H

by bottom trawl fisheries in the North Atlantic where overfishing and habitat destruction has been documented. It is regulated by ICES which recommends a moratorium. It is listed as Least Concern.

L. budegassa, has been categorized as data deficient by the IUCN Redlist globally but least concern in Europe. Demersal fisheries in this region have experienced serious declines in catch. Even though there are no specific effort data for these species, it can be assumed that the effort of demersal trawl fisheries has not decreased and may have even increased. It is regulated by ICES and some areas have banned trawl operations which has allowed for some population increases. Therefore, it can be inferred that the FAO landings data are representative of current population trends

R7, R8

5. REFERENCES

R1 –Image of *Lophius piscatorius* by Cambraia Duarte
http://fishbase.org/photos/PicturesSummary.php?StartRow=7&ID=716&what=species&TotRec=14

R2 - Norway Fisheries website, 'The Regulatory Chain': http://www.fisheries.no/resource_management/setting_quotas/The-regulatory-chain-/

R3 – Norway Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs website: http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/fkd/The-Ministry-of-Fisheries-and-Coastal-Affairs.html?id=262

R4 – Norway Fisheries website, 'Control and Enforcement': http://www.fisheries.no/resource_management/control_monitoring_surveillance/Control_and_enforcement/

R5 – Institute of Marine Research, about: http://www.imr.no/om_havforskningsinstituttet/en

R6 – ICES advice, Anglerfish (Lophius piscatorius and L. budegassa) in Division IIIa and Subareas IV and VI, October 2014: http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2016/2016/ang-ivvi.pdf

R7 – IUCN redlist: http://www.iucnredlist.org/

R8 – CITES appendices: http://www.cites.org/eng/app/appendices.php